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HENRY TAGG, MANAGER.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. IX.—NO. 225.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ONE of the worst results of the recent campaign is the alienation it has produced between a large number of zealous reformers and the rank and file of the Republican party. In this State and city this calamity was averted by the good sense of the Independents. As a consequence, the prospect of a wise direction of the party's policy never was brighter; and the election of Mr. DECHERT rather than Mr. RIDGWAY to the City Commissionership was a wise reminder that Republicans have not forgotten the art of scratching. But in other States many who might have exerted a good influence on local politics find themselves hopelessly outside the only party from which reform can be expected. As a consequence not only will new gains be made, but there will be a loss of points already won. Boston has a Democratic Mayor, who was elected largely by Republican votes, and who has given the city as impartial a government as the Democratic Aldermen would permit. But many Republicans are not in the temper to help in re-electing him. They have broken with those at whose advice they took him up a year ago, and they will give him only a discouraged and half-hearted support. This we regret, but we do not find it unnatural.

Poor monopoly-ridden Philadelphia still pays six cents for a ride in a street car, while in every other city throughout the country the fare is five cents. Horses are cheaper than when the six-cent fare was adopted, and are soon to be superseded by the still cheaper force of steam traction. Hay and other running expenses are low. Conductors and drivers are paid mean salaries and are worked like slaves. The obligation to care for the street from curbstone to curbstone is ignored. But the six-cent fare goes on forever.

The poor plea that an additional half fare bought an exchange on a cross line has disappeared. Even on lines owned by the same companies exchanges are refused, and the last penny is exacted. This is going to be a winter in which pennies will not be plenty, nor the temper of the people good. If neither of the old parties will take up this question in good earnest there is a fine opening for an Anti-Monopoly party in Philadelphia. Or will the Democrats have the wit to take advantage of Republican supineness?

THE announcement by the Geographical Society of Quebec that a great lake has been discovered in Canada, between Hudson's Bay and Labrador, equal in size to Lake Superior, draws out remark on all sides.

Col. JOHN A. HADDOCK, of this city, in a letter to the *New York Sun*, says that in 1859 he spent the summer on the Labrador coast, and made inquiries everywhere of the Esquimaux and other residents concerning the geography of the interior country. The Esquimaux, however, knew little or nothing, as they leave the coast very seldom, and do not go far away at any time. But at the rooms of the Jersey Fishing Company, at Fortean Bay, says Colonel HADDOCK,

"* * * I came across an Englishman who had been in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company at Moose Factory, at the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay, and in the edge of Rupert's Land. He frequently declared to me that to the eastward of Hudson's Bay, toward Labrador, there was a lake larger than Ontario and Erie combined, surrounded by arable land, and well timbered for so high a latitude. He did not pretend to have seen the lake, but derived his information from Indians—not Esquimaux—who brought their furs to Moose Factory to trade for food and clothing."

THE proposal to elect Mr. BLAINE to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania causes a great deal of talk in all directions, and seems to be especially displeasing to those who consider that the Legislature's choice has already been decreed. But there is no likelihood that Mr. BLAINE would entertain the idea; he certainly would not unless it were made him by the practically unanimous voice of the Republicans in the Legislature.

THE great noise made over the candidacy of CALVIN WELLS as one of the Republican Electors in this State, had the effect of making his majority a little under 80,000, instead of being something over that. He ran behind the highest Elector, it seems, about 2735 votes in a poll of 900,000. As the State of Pennsylvania is filled with working men, who, as the vote for President showed, appreciate their position, and understand their interests, it is plain that no good cause of spiting CALVIN WELLS was made apparent to them by the racket already alluded to. They evidently regarded it as hollow and causeless, and voted for or against Mr. WELLS on other grounds, just as they would have done. Mr. WELLS is known in Pittsburgh as a practical business-man, a large employer of labor, and a man who deals fairly and justly. It seems that this repute sustained him generally throughout the State.

CONGRESS will assemble again on Monday of next week, and the session, though it is the "short" one and terminates on the 4th of March, will be interesting. No work of value is likely to be accomplished, since the difficulty of getting the two Houses to agree

will now be greater than ever. But we shall see whether the Free Trade schemers are encouraged to make new attempts at reducing the tariff, or are impressed with the necessity of greater caution in their proceedings. We shall see whether Mr. RANDALL still waves his quasi Protection banner, or has laid it away. We shall see the various moves and counter moves, intrigues and counter intrigues, of the people who want to make up the new Cabinet and get into office under it. We shall see, in the House, all legislation devised, forwarded or retarded, with entire reference to the interests of the coming administration. The Bankruptcy bill, for instance, could not pass now, whatever its merits, because the appointment of a handful of officials under its provisions might come under the hand of President ARTHUR.

The coming session, therefore, will be notable for what it does not do, and for the evidences it will afford as to the political objects of the leaders of the new administration. It will simply be a few weeks of scheming, maneuvering and clashing, the inevitable consequence of the "change" brought about by Dr. BURCHARD and an afternoon rain storm.

WE think it most unfortunate that the Supreme Court has not seen its way to recognize the citizenship of such Indians as choose to abandon the tribal system and cast their lot with the white man. It is true that our constant recognition of the Indian tribes as alien communities retaining rights of sovereignty stands in the way of this recognition. But Congress should take any steps that may be needed to facilitate the naturalization of the red men. So long as they retain tribal relations and tribal communism they should not be made voters. It is impossible for persons who are living in that condition to exercise the independence of judgment which the right of suffrage implies. The tribes would vote solidly for whatever the chiefs proposed or tribal opinion approved. But the offer of naturalization would dissolve tribal relations, and thus would effect an emancipation which the Indian greatly needs.

THE irrepressible question of woman's admission to our higher institutions of learning has come up at Cleveland. The Trustees of Adalbert College, formerly Western Reserve College, have voted to open its classes to women equally with men. Thereupon a number of the students already in attendance withdrew. We hope that when these lads go home their mothers will lay them across their knees and try whether the slipper has lost its efficacy with them.

MR. CURTIS expresses the hope that Mr. CLEVELAND will make no change in the holders of non-political offices. *The Tribune* thinks this furnishes him with an excuse for getting rid of all Republicans, and that nothing will be necessary for him but to describe the victims as "political officials." This is unjust to Mr. CURTIS. The advocates of civil service reform always have drawn a line of distinction between the great body of offices as non-political and the small number which are of political importance. The latter include Cabinet places, collectorships, embassies and the like. To a change in the occupancy of these nobody can object.

HAPPY is the city that in hard winters, like that now coming, can open great public works for the relief of the labor market. To be able to do that it must have a small debt or none, and must have a rate of taxation so moderate as to admit of a small advance. It would get labor cheaper this winter than for years to come, and it might effect such improvements as would more than pay for themselves in the next decade.

Providence seems to be in this position. It is talking of a new system of drainage, of new facilities for commercial access to its wharves and railroads. We hear of no such proposals in Philadelphia, although the whole city needs repaving, and much else should be undertaken to keep Philadelphia in its relative place among American cities.

DR. MAYO, the agent of the PEABODY Fund, says there is a gratifying growth of popular education at the South, but that the people of that section are too poor to do all that needs to be done. Yet their representatives at Washington would not pass the BLAIR bill to distribute a part of the national surplus for the extirpation of illiteracy. The Southern politicians seem to be much behind the Southern people in their desire to see common schools increased in number and in efficiency.

We observe that a joint resolution has been introduced into the Vermont Legislature asking the distribution of the whole surplus among the States for the purpose of education. This is defective only in limiting the object of distribution too much. The payment of debt and the creation of roads are objects equally worthy of national assistance.

A good deal is said about the prohibition movement in the South, and it certainly is quite remarkable. But it is to be observed, for one thing, that the States in which it is strong do not give many votes to ST. JOHN. Thus, in North Carolina he has altogether only 448 out of a total of 268,000, while in Georgia he has but 184 votes out of a total of 142,000.

The temperance agitation in the South is, in fact, very far out of line with that which has been promoted in the North by the recent supporters of Mr. ST. JOHN. The latter had no case, and no semblance of a case, when they set up a Prohibition candidate for President, except upon the theory that there should be a demand made for such an amendment to the national constitution as would

make the liquor subject a proper part of the legislation of Congress. As it now stands, the States have control, and they only, and in the South the old views of State sovereignty would naturally maintain this system. It is not desired there to take any functions away from the States for the purpose of increasing the national authority.

But many Southern people feel strongly in favor of prohibiting the use of liquor by legislation. They are chiefly of two classes: First, sincere temperance people, including many members of the Methodist and other churches, whose preachers particularly condemn the use of liquor; and, second, planters and employers of labor, who, if they care for liquor themselves, can easily have a private stock, and who desire to put down the groggeries and low taverns where their working people congregate to drink and become demoralized. These two classes united are very powerful in many States of the South, and their joint action has had the effect of carrying prohibition under local option laws over a great part of that section. But they voted for CLEVELAND, and not for ST. JOHN.

A SAINT has been convicted of polygamy in Utah, but the people of that Territory are happy in spite of this. They are sure that Mr. CLEVELAND will find some way of stopping the "persecution" of their "peculiar institutions."

MR. G. P. LATHROP has a very ill-tempered letter in *The Century* for December on the subject of international copyright. He writes as the representative of the League established to secure this reform, but he does the cause a great deal more harm than good. He finds the opposition to the DORSHEIMER bill especially contemptible, because it is chiefly from Philadelphia, as though it were a gross impertinence to censor a proposal which New York and Boston have condescended to approve. If Mr. LATHROP and his friends were men of practical good sense, they would discover that a measure which is to pass Congress must suit the Protectionists of this city as well as the Free Traders of New York and Boston. They also would see that a needless collision with any economic sentiment is a piece of pure folly on the part of the League. International copyright can be secured on terms to which neither Free Traders nor Protectionists can object; but it cannot be secured in the face of such opposition as the Protectionists can offer in Congress. Not once in the letter does Mr. LATHROP condescend to imply that the Philadelphians who oppose the bill have any sentiment of right on which to base their opposition. We give him and his friends notice that the books which are to enjoy American copyright must be "set up" at an American "case," as well as printed on an American press. It is not our intention to hand over the business of type-setting for American readers to the "sweating shops" of London.

MR. CLEVELAND bids the Southern freedman not to be afraid of him. But the freedman is right to be afraid of MR. CLEVELAND. As President he will place the whole political and governmental machinery of the

South in the hands, not of Northern Democrats like himself, but of Southern Democrats, who think emancipation was robbery, and that the black man's pretense to have an opinion in politics is sheer impudence. The freedman knows that the Republicans in national office in the South were his last bulwark. Under the absurd restrictions laid by the constitution on the national government they could not do much for him, but their little was of use. Now they are to go, and the shot-gun and tissue-ballot partisans will take their place. No wonder he is afraid.

THAT the time has come when Dakota should be admitted into the Union as a State is very evident. That the partisanship of one branch of Congress may refuse their rights to the people of that populous and growing Territory is another matter. The increase in the number of inhabitants, as shown by the recent election, is enormous. The total vote is about 84,000, indicating that the population—estimating one voter in each group of five persons—is about 420,000. Two years ago the vote was 47,185, indicating 236,000 people, so that the growth in that period has been 184,000.

Amongst all the Territories none now have as good a claim to become a State as Dakota. Its continued development is certain, and its population will continue to increase, as new farms are made out of the now unoccupied lands belonging to the national domain and the railroad grants. It has been the practice to admit new States with very much less population than Dakota now possesses. When Arkansas came in, in 1836, it had not over 75,000; California, at her admission in 1850, had less than 100,000; Florida, admitted in 1845, had perhaps 70,000; even Kansas, over whose admission so much controversy had occurred, showed, in 1860, but 107,200 people, and had not greatly increased by the next January, when she became a State. Minnesota, when she came in, in 1861, had probably not over 150,000, as the census of 1860 showed but 172,023. Nebraska's population in 1867 was under 100,000, yet she was admitted. Nevada's case, so often cited, is of course much worse: the total population, by the census of 1880, was but 62,226. Oregon came in, in 1859, with less than 50,000.

The people of Dakota, entitled to their full rights of citizenship in the national organization, should make themselves heard, and doubtless will do so. Then we shall see what sort of unreasonable objection can be made to their admission.

THE speech made by Mr. BLAINE at Augusta last week, and on which we have commented elsewhere, has called out a general expression of approval from the organs of the Republican party. It expresses with exactness the present mood of the majority of the American people. The ex-Republican and Democratic organs speak with their usual contempt for its author and for the discussion he revives. They speak of "waving the bloody shirt," but so long as "the blood on the shirt is real blood," (in the words of the late Senator ANTHONY) it will be quite appropriate to keep it before the country.

We venture the prediction that the election will be found to have forced on the party a new departure, and not at all in the direction our Independent friends have anticipated. So long as the solidification of the South affected local questions only or gave the Democrats a majority in the House of Representatives only there was a disposition on the part of Republicans to ignore the methods by which the South was kept under Democratic control. Now that it has given the Chief Magistracy to that party, and has endangered the results of the revolution of the decade before last, by putting the Supreme Bench within Democratic reach, the time for indifference is over. Our politics rise from lesser questions of administrative reform and the like, to the larger issues on which Republicanism rests. The issue of national authority vs. State rights will come once more to the front, as soon as the Democracy is well in the saddle. And the Republicans will discover that their fortunes are bound up with those of the freedman, for whose sake the party was formed thirty years ago. They will be forced to take up his cause and vindicate his right to manhood, citizenship and equality before the law, as no other course will suffice to prevent the conquest of the Union by the new Southern Confederacy, of which New York city is a working member.

THAT MR. BLAINE is not alone among the leaders of the party is shown by the speech of Senator HOAR last Saturday. He deprecated the notion that he was hostile to the South. He showed from the record that he and other New England representatives had given their support to every reasonable measure for the benefit of the Southern States. He claimed that he prevented the rejection of Captain EAD's scheme for keeping the mouth of the Mississippi clear for navigation. He said: "The people of the Northern States and of New England, who agree in politics with you and me, have contributed more for the educational, charitable and other institutions of the South than all the white Democrats south of Mason and Dixon's line." But he said also:

We have now a battle between fundamental principles differing as widely as any two forms in civilization. They have differed since 1801 when the South turned JOHN ADAMS from power. One of these principles must perish, or the republic itself cannot endure. The one is the doctrine of an aristocracy composed of a few white Democrats of the old slaveholding class at the South, who have, by such methods as you are familiar with, overcome the opposition of the majority in that section. They undertook to gain national power by an alliance with the Democrats of the North, to whom they offer the offices and spoils, but no participation in the substance of political power. On the other hand, is the principle of universal suffrage, which holds that every soul made by the Creator is equal in its title to its share in governing the nation. That is the doctrine which founded New England; it is the faith which built the institutions of the great free North, and which fought for the abolishing of slavery; which paid the debt, and which to-day, with the exception of three or four States, is a majority in the North.

The men who hold this faith are friends of the South, and not men who would pat her on the back and encourage her in crime and wrongdoing and barbarism, and who undertake to keep

her in the paths of a worn out and decaying cause.

My friends, our Southern policy is very simple. We propose to resist murder and fraud, the trampling of votes in the dust and the overthrow of the ballot, just as we should if these things were done in Massachusetts. Our citizenship and our love of country know no State lines.

These statements of policy are heavily reinforced by the returns of the vote for the President in the Southern States. Wherever there was a fair and full vote either North or South, there were about 30,000 votes, in any but very small States, to each Elector chosen. In the five Southern States in which there is a Republican majority, the vote stood from 12,000 to 15,000 to each Elector. The total vote in these States was less than half the number of adult males reported by the census. To what can this result be attributed if not to the terrorism and the fraud which the Charleston *Newspaper and Courier* announced as part of the Democratic programme, which the Democrats of South Carolina in 1880 explained and defended to Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, and which found its frank expression in the evidence taken by the Senate committee in the Copiah county case?

In Georgia there were 321,438 qualified voters in 1880, according to the census. In 1884 142,843 votes are cast for the President.

MR. GARFIELD said in his inaugural:

To violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime, and if persisted in it will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other nations it is high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It is said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that the question of the suffrage will never give repose to the States of the nation until each, within its own jurisdiction, makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of the law.

THE compromise between Mr. GLADSTONE and the *Times* as to the Suffrage and Redistribution bills, as we predicted when it was first hinted some months ago, has proved extremely disheartening to the Liberals. The agitation against the House of Lords for rejecting the former has been widespread and vigorous. The party has been worked up to the point of determination to force the Lords to an unconditional surrender, or to alter the constitution of the upper House. But at no time has the Prime Minister given his sanction to the proposals of the extremists in his own party. At no time has he been in the leadership of its moving elements. And now he has inflicted upon them a collapse of energy and enthusiasm, which men resent more than a defeat. As a consequence Mr. GLADSTONE's control of his party never was in greater peril than it now is. There is danger that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the fighting leaders may supersede him, or at least may grow so powerful as to prevent him from exercising the real direction of the Liberal forces. The Tories, who hate Mr. GLADSTONE as a deserter, sometimes speak of his death as likely to restore peace and calm to English politics. Exactly the opposite of this is what they may expect from that event. The Liberals

are the majority of the English people, and after Mr. GLADSTONE they will have leaders who will be Radical on both sides of their heads, while Mr. GLADSTONE is still a Conservative on one side.

THE English Tories make a great deal of the provisions contained in our national and State constitutions to prevent the sudden and hasty adoption of amendments. They think these justify them in their resistance to the extension of the right of suffrage to millions of farm laborers, as proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE. But the extension of suffrage by removing all property qualifications was effected without any amendment of the national and State constitutions. In 1789 the ownership of real estate was a pre-requisite to the suffrage in all parts of the country. For half a century past universal suffrage has existed in every State except Rhode Island. The change was effected simply by altering the laws of the several States in the ordinary and quickest way.

JAMAICA seems inclined to take England's hint that annexation to Canada would secure her a market for her sugar, as good as she would get through reciprocity with America. But the smaller island of Dominica does not agree to this. Its Legislature has adopted a resolution declaring that nothing less than annexation to the United States will serve the need, and has memorialized the home government to effect the cessation. But we have no desire to extend our frontier after a fashion which would multiply our responsibilities in case of a war with a power which had a navy.

IT IS GOOD NEWS that France has abandoned her demand for an indemnity from China, and is ready to make peace on the terms agreed to after the French conquest of Tonquin. M. FERRY seems to have meant to make that conquest popular by exacting a sum which would have made it inexpensive. As his attempt to do so only plunged France into fresh expense, he has thought best to desist. In the meantime nobody in Paris can ascertain how much France is out of pocket for glory this time. The French budget will not bear much addition to the wrong side of the account.

OF all the humbugs of our time, none has been more impudent and irrational than the Esoteric Buddhism of Madame BLAVATZKY and Colonel OLCOOTT. Not even the KEELY motor has surpassed these two worthies in unevinced claims on public credulity. It now appears that the wonders they talked so much of were perpetrated by a couple of French sharpers, by means of the vulgarest machinery. The wise men from the Tibetan Himalayas were manufactured out of bladders and strings. The cabinet in which letters were placed and answers received from half round the world was a trick. And they say that Madame BLAVATZKY herself was privy to some, at least, of these frauds, hiding cigarettes when they were to turn up as the result of occult forces. This is an age of Cagliostros, such as Europe saw just a century ago.

THE reciprocity treaty with Spain for the regeneration of trade between the United States and the Spanish West Indies has aroused more opposition in a short time than any similar proposal of recent years. American residents in Cuba call attention to the spirit in which the officials of that island have discharged, or rather have neglected to discharge, the obligations created by our previous treaty. It is notorious that on more than one occasion the lives of Americans have been saved only by the prompt interference of the English consuls in the island, the remonstrances of our own representatives being treated with scorn. At Havana and other ports every obstacle possible has been offered to our commerce. More than one American firm has been obliged to desist from the attempt to carry on the fruit trade in American vessels because these officials made the clearing of our vessels costly and dilatory to a ruinous degree. No treaty can give us any guarantee that this spirit of hostility will come to an end or that the offers held out to us will not prove utterly illusive.

Besides this, Spain offers much less than she asks. She retains a discrimination in her own favor in the duties on nearly every article we are likely to sell to Cuba. It is estimated by what appears to be a good authority, that the aggregate of our sales would not exceed \$1,000,000 a year. Our purchases would far exceed this. We now take from Cuba and Porto Rico nearly \$60,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses every year. This treaty would admit this free and would increase its amount nearly a half. It would put a stop to importations from the Dutch, Danish and English islands, and from Guyana, because the producers in these countries would be obliged to abandon competition. It would remit more than \$40,000,000 of revenue now collected on sugars, but it would not cheapen the article to that extent. As we would make ourselves dependent on a single country for our supply, the price would be fixed as was that of Brazilian coffees when we took off the duties. The Spanish planter would ask a high price and would get it unless the beet-root sugars of Europe should replace the competition the treaty would wipe out.

Before we decide to run the Dutch, Danish and British sugar planters let us consider that they employ free labor only, while negro slavery still defaces the Spanish West Indies. The adoption of this treaty would make us the chief patrons of an institution, in whose destruction from our own soil we spent hundreds of thousands of lives.

MR. BLAINE'S PRESENT ATTITUDE.

Those of our Democratic friends who killed off Mr. BLAINE on the day after his defeat begin to discover that they were in too much haste. His speech to his friends in Augusta shows that he is still very much alive and likely to live. Indeed he now occupies a much stronger position in public life than he did at any previous point in his career. He has seen the charges against his

public career met and answered, and has received the expression of their confidence from the best men in the country. He has given the country evidences of his self-command and his greatness, which have raised him above the rank heretofore assigned him. He stands before the world as the choice for the Presidency of those States which put down rebellion, and whose enterprise have made our country great and prosperous. He has a vast majority of votes in the States in which a free election is permitted, and he yields the Presidency to the technical right of a man whose claim to it is morally tainted and even indefensible.

That Mr. BLAINE will be a second time a candidate for the Presidency, we do not believe. One experience of that sort is enough for him or for any one, and it is against all experience to renominate a defeated candidate. It is just because this is generally recognized that Mr. BLAINE stands so high to-day in the political leadership of the North. He has the advantage possessed by those who ask nothing, expect nothing and are free to speak their minds. Were it otherwise we should be obliged to describe his recent speech as highly impolitic. But he has reached the point at which he can afford to tell unpleasant truth without regard to policy. And what he said was simple truth from the first word to the last of his speech.

The substance of his speech was that our political machinery has broken down, for the purposes for which it was created. It was created to furnish an exact and adequate expression of the will of the majority. It has become a means by which the minority dictates to the majority. It was created to secure government of the people by the people. It has placed us under the rule of a many-headed CÆSAR, who respects no rights but those which are authenticated by a white skin, and which still holds that the DRED SCOTT decision is a part of our constitutional law. It was created to secure equality before the law to the humblest and the poorest, with the rich and the powerful. It has resulted in the annihilation of the political rights of 1,100,000 American citizens, because they are not of the ruling class. It was created to bring within the sphere of political existence and action the whole population of the country by giving the suffrage to every male citizen of adult age. It has resulted in reducing to the rank of a disfranchised peasantry 5,300,000 native-born Americans. It was created to establish security of every natural right to American citizens at home and abroad. It has resulted in depriving the National Government of the right to protect its citizens from wrong and outrage, until they leave their country to live under a foreign flag, and in exposing their citizens to terrorism, outrage and murder for discharging the duties that government requires of them.

This is the great gulf between the American ideal and the American practice to which Mr. BLAINE calls the attention of the country. His words will help them to recognize its existence, but it is too much to expect that their practical recognition of it will come at once. It takes some time for the most intelligent people to focus their minds

on an anomaly, and to resolve that by some means that anomaly must be brought to an end. It was so with slavery. It will be so with the usurpation of political powers by classes in which the spirit of "the peculiar institution" survives its legal abolition. But the process is as sure as it is slow.

WILL THERE BE A CLEAN SWEEP?

Mr. SCHURZ says that he believes Mr. CLEVELAND "will faithfully carry out the civil service laws." And some other vouchers of the same sort have made their appearance. The first question is whether they know what they are talking about—whether their endorsement is good. But, more than this, will CLEVELAND himself, if he should enter office intending to "faithfully carry out" the PENDLETON law, be able to do so in the face of the pressure from his party? He is said to be a stubborn man, when he takes a stand; will his fixedness be sufficient to withstand the great onset which will be made upon him by people who are "very hungry, and, as you may believe, very thirsty," for office?

There are certain facts and conditions in the present situation which we think cool and sensible people generally will recognize and yield to. Mr. CLEVELAND has the right to appoint his Cabinet and to appoint to all places of confidential relation with his administration the men of his preference. He will claim the right, of course, to change the principal foreign representatives and he will remove summarily, no doubt, officials who in the recent campaign or in others not long past made themselves conspicuous by their activity in the Republican behalf. So few officials did this in the canvass just closed—which was remarkable for the abstinenace of the office-holding classes—that there is not a great number of this sort upon whom the official axe can reasonably fall, but there are a number, no doubt, against whom old scores are made up in the partisan records of the Democrats.

Beyond the limits which we have defined the new President ought to proceed decently. When the four-year commissions of Presidential appointees expire from time to time during his term, he will naturally be expected by his party to fill the so-called "vacancies" from amongst their number; and very few, we presume, will expect him to do anything else. But that he should remove capable and satisfactory officers, whose commissions have not expired, in order to replace them with his partisans, would be a gross wrong, from any proper standpoint of public policy.

Within the grades covered by the PENDLETON law there is a large body of minor officials who are not Presidential appointments. What of these? The PENDLETON law aimed to make the service non-partisan. Its idea was to open it to good and fit men without inquiring to what party they belonged, and to assure them a permanency in their places as long as they did their duty well. This idea has been carried out in good faith since the law went into operation a year or so ago. In Washington, of seven appointments under it, the average has been that three were

Democrats. In the different cities, in the Custom Houses and Post-offices, many Democrats have been appointed. The whole tendency of the law, as administered under Mr. ARTHUR and his subordinates, has been to deaden political intensity in the civil service, and to give it an unpartisan character.

All this Mr. CLEVELAND's subordinates can change if the President will permit them. That they will choose to do so, as a rule, need not be doubted. Most of them will have the temper of Mr. HENDRICKS and of Mr. MCLEAN, rather than the ideas professed by Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. CURTIS. They will want to find places for party workers, and they can only do so by displacing the present incumbents. Whether Mr. CLEVELAND will prevent them remains to be seen. If he does, he will disappoint his party; if he does not, he will break and scatter the results so far achieved in the direction of making the public service something better than a partisan machine.

THE CHURCH SCREEN AT BRYN MAWR.

In a community whose members are not all disposed to look with favor upon church decorations, it may not be amiss to say that they are regarded by many authorities as the corner stone of art, and, even in pictorial art, there are those who hold to this day that the enrichment and adornment of the tabernacle is both its foundation and its crowning use. Certain it is that the most beautiful and most highly prized works produced by the hand of man since the dawn of time have been consecrated to grace the fanes of faith.

In the Christian Church no part of the sacred structure, save the altar, has been so lavishly endowed with all the wealth that art can bestow as the rood-screen or chancel-parclose, the barrier or partition, corresponding to the rail of the temple, which separates the space devoted to the altar and the communion table from the auditory. In elementary form, a beam extending from wall to wall, bearing in the centre the rood or cross, it has, in the course of centuries, been built up to magnificent proportions of architectural grandeur on the one hand, and refined upon to the most exquisite finish of jewelled beauty on the other.

A rood-screen of unusual interest has recently been erected at Bryn Mawr in the Church of the Redeemer, and dedicated to the memory of the late Charles Wheeler, of that place and of Philadelphia. The especial interest attaching to this work as apart from others is that it was designed and constructed here at home. Aforetime we imported the very bricks to build our walls, and even a hearthstone was on one occasion brought over from England. Latterly our protected industries have attained such development that we can make here almost anything that is made. But up to this time we have never undertaken a work requiring such high industrial and artistic skill as this chancel-screen. There are screens in our churches noticeable for beauty of design and execution, but we are indebted to foreign artists and artisans for them. The work at Bryn Mawr is an American declaration of independence in art.

The screen is a wrought metal structure on a base of stone, the materials being iron, brass, copper and bronze, and oolithic limestone. The entire work is hammer-finished, and is alike on both sides; the metals remaining as left by the smith, save that the iron has been subjected to the customary process for preventing rust, the only apparent effect of which is to make it a little blacker. The main feature of the design is

the pointed arch, and the style of treatment is that of the Italian Renaissance. The stonework rises three feet from the floor of the choir, which is one step above the floor of the nave. The height to the top of the cross which surmounts the central gable is seventeen feet, and to the top of the cresting extending over the side arches is twelve feet eight inches, the total width being nineteen and a half feet.

The stone base, fine in texture and cream-white in color, extends from each wall to the central arch, which forms the entrance to the chancel. It is ornamented with twisted cable mouldings and with carved designs cut through at centres, the openings being filled with Mexican onyx, double-convex lens-shaped, and showing light from either side. The gates are of metal, massive and heavy, but moving easily and silently. They carry across the entrance the design shown in the stonework, artistically adapted to the different material and different use, and are similarly enriched with onyx, the reproduction of the general character and the details of ornamentation being ingenious and the effect harmonious. The design for the hinges is a dragon's head, gnawing the pivot on which it turns, deftly forged from solid bar-iron. The closing and fastening is effected by a clever device, the lap of the gates forming a double-faced flower on a double stem, the disc turned outward shutting against that turning inward. The flower facing the chancel has a centre of jasper, the reverse disc being agate. The latch is concealed and moved by a spring not readily discernible. There is no post, bar or central support of any kind, and when the gates swing open they noiselessly turn back against the walls of the screen, leaving the chancel entrance open and clear.

The arches, five in number, are open, aerial and justly proportioned, that spanning the chancel entrance being twice the width of the others, which are double or conflict arches. The screen is thus divided perpendicularly into nine compartments, defined by single cylindrical columns, slender and graceful, springing from the stone base to the height of three feet. These columns are alternately of iron and of copper, and rest on iron bases with capitals of brass. The bases are nearly covered with hammered brass and copper vines and leaves, and the capitals are each of different design, the elements of which are appropriate plants conventionally treated. The lower sections of the iron shafts are twined with brass and copper foliage, and on the upper sections are heavy bands of brass bosses. The copper shafts are wrought in spiral form, and are otherwise unornamented.

The central division is composed of a cusped arch under a pointed arch, surmounted by a gable, on the apex of which rests the rood or cross. Between the cusped and the pointed arch are delicate traceries of passion flowers, tendrils and leafage of iron and brass, the blossoms having centres of rock crystal. The gable is formed by light iron bars, enriched with crockets of five-twisted brass leaves and a vine exquisitely wrought in iron running up the sides. Under the apex is a large cinque-foil of brass, with onyx centre.

All the main arches are defined by light iron bands, studded on both sides with jewels—amethyst, agate, jasper, rock crystal, heliotrope and quartz; and wood petrefactions—red, yellow, black and brown. They are also decorated with mouldings and wrought metal work in varied patterns.

The side arches are cusped with suggestions of floriated design in wrought iron. The spandrels are filled with cinque-foils of brass of different designs, each having a rock crystal centre. The under arches of the couples are broken into a series of small curves by cusps, terminating in trefoils.

The principal columns, six in number, each support the figure of a seraph, on the nave side. These figures, cast in red bronze, are alike in general character, but individual in attitude and expression. Each has two pairs of wings of wrought copper, one pair extending upward above the head, the other pair downward and crossed at the points. They bear musical instruments—namely, the viol, the harp, the double-pipe, the mandolin, the cymbals and the trump, constituting a seraphic choir.

The rood-beam is represented by a broad band, outlined by an upper bar of brass and lower bar of iron, with quatrefoils of brass between, centred by jewels of rock crystal and agate alternating. This rood-band is surmounted by a cresting of *fleur-de lys* and foliage of brass.

The crown of the work is the rich and massive cross; it is formed of brass bars; and the main features of the design are four figures representing the Evangelists, with the proper sacred emblems—the angel, the ox, the eagle and the lion. Each limb encloses at the extremity a large onyx, and the base is of solid wrought brass. J. V. S.

RECENT GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Dr. M. Heidenheim has brought to press an interesting work, which he promises is but the first of a *Bibliotheca Samaritana* to be hereafter forthcoming. No. I. is the Samaritan text of Genesis transcribed into Hebrew letters, critically edited, with notes and a philological introduction. In the preface Dr. Heidenheim laments the fact that the Samaritan literature has been treated with neglect, shows its importance for Old Testament study, and closes with a not undeserved fling at Peterman, who has published some texts and a grammar of this interesting dialect. Wellhausen, the celebrated Biblical critic, has published a work entitled, "Sketches and *Vorarbeiten*," which contains an epitome of the history of Israel and Juda, and some Arabic songs in original and translation. H. Merguet has edited a lexicon to the writings of Caesar and his successors. Max Roediger has published some critical notes to the *Niebelung*. Dr. Saalfeld treats the phonetic laws of Greek words which passed into Latin. G. Wendt has brought out a new edition of Sophocles. Dr. Richard Wüleker modestly styles his book a 'first sketch' of the history of Anglo-Saxon literature. Admirable in every way, and especially in its handsome reprints and *fac-similes*, is the catalogue of the manuscripts of the famous library of Wolfenbüttel, by Dr. Otto von Heinemann.

In theology, we have a quaint work on the origin, development and fate of the Anabaptists or Mennonites, reviewed in short chapters by a woman (Mrs. A. Brons born Cremer ten Doornkaat); The Church: its idea of the Bible and the forms of its historical appearance in their distinction between sect and heresy; a dogmatical and dogmato-historical study, by Hermann Schmidt; Investigations concerning the history of the New Testament Canon and the Old Church Literature, by Theodore Zahn; A Protestant examination of the Romish conception of the evangelical mission to the heathens, by Dr. Gustav Warneck.

In science, we have a work on the comparative morphology and biology of the fungus growth of *Mycetozoa* and *Bacteriae*, by A. De Barry; Chlorate of Potash: its physiological, toxicological and therapeutical effects, by Dr. J. von Mering; M. Wilhelm Meyer entitles a popular astronomical work "Promenades Through the Kingdom of the Stars;" Dr. G. Haberlandt treats Physiological Plant Anatomy; we have works on the Comparative Anatomy of the Eye, by Dr. H. Greenacher, and on Electric Lighting, by Dr. Ernst Hagen.

Dr. Marcus Landau makes an interesting contribution to the history of the war between the Papacy and the Empire, in a work entitled "Rome, Vienna and Naples During the War of the Spanish Succession." In the style of our hawked about subscription books is the illustrated History of France, by Frederick von Hesswald; of great interest is the work on John Law and his system, a contribution to financial and monetary history, by S. Alexi; more directly in the line of social science is a work on the organization of labor, by Karl Marlo.

In philosophy, and more especially psychology, the literature is large. We have Language and Perception, by Gustav Gerber; The Emotional Life in its essential appearances and relations, by Joseph W. Nahlowsky. Psychatrie, or clinics of the diseases of the front brain, by Dr. Theodor Meynert, is in several ways an important book. Meynert has been for many years senior lecturer at the University of Vienna, and this is his first attempt at a methodical arrangement of his studies. Somewhat enigmatical is the title of Friedrich Kirchner's work, "Diatetik of the Soul: a Guide to Self-Education;" Dr. A. Frohme writes on Schleiermacher's conception of peculiarity, or, rather, individuality.

Biographical works include two on Goethe—one concerning his connection with the Countess O'Donnell, by Dr. Richard Maria Werner, and the other entitled "Goethe and Love," by K. J. Schorer. "Nicolaeus Copernicus," by Leopold Prowe; "Schiller as Historian and Philosopher," by Friedrich Ueberweg, edited by Dr. Moritz Brasch; and the life and works of Karl Friedrich Eichhorn, by Joh. Friedrich von Schulte.

The anthropological works deserving mention are a short treatise by Lepsius on measures of length among the ancients; the metals among people in a state of nature, with reference to their pre-historic condition, by Richard Andree; and "Aboriginal History of the Human Race," by Dr. A. Rauber.

Among the general literary works there are the collected writings of E. H. Bitter, Royal Prussian Minister of State; "The National Idea and the State," by Alfred von Kremer; a history of German folk poetry, by D. F. H. Otto Weddigen; On the development of the Doric Temple, by J. Reemer; Early history of the French opera, by H. M. Schletterer; and a history of Italian literature, by Adolf Caspary.

REVIEWS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS: Rammohun Roy, Keshub Chunder Sen, Dayananda Sarasvati, Buynin Nanjee and Kenjin Kasawara, Mohl and Kingsley. By F. Max Müller, K. M., Member of the French Institute. Pp. 282. Published by arrangement with the author by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

A title page embracing names in four languages from the list of Prof. Max Müller's personal friends is of itself indication enough of the width of his interest in the world's scholars and scholarship. Our author has kept in sight all his life that broad view of the functions of the philologist, which he shared with and perhaps learnt from Baron Bunsen, the friend of his youth. In that view this science is the mediator between creeds and nationalities, showing to the former the common elements in all the faiths, and reminding the latter of kinships stamped in their forms of speech. To this ideal Professor Müller has been true, perhaps at the expense of other and valuable elements in philological scholarship. It has inclined him to take large views in advance of the close investigations which entitle them to rank as well established hypotheses. It has inclined him to dwell

at perhaps undue length upon such aspects of a subject as can be made of popular interest. It has made him sacrifice accuracy of touch to largeness of grasp. But it has enabled him to serve the whole guild by keeping philology within the range of popular interest, and it has given him an influence as a mediator between nations and creeds, to which he could not have attained by centuries spent on mere phonetics. In this respect he belongs to the historical school of philology, of which Fick was nearly the last representative on the Continent.

The first three biographies are of those of reformers of the Hindoo creed, two of whom were known personally to Professor Müller. Rammohun Roy has become a dim and indistinct figure in the popular recollection, and never can be made of very absorbing interest. He was a Hindoo rationalist, who whittled away so much of the national creed as he found inconsistent with his unhistorical deism and gathered a little group of disciples into the first Brahma Samaj. Professor Müller does not make it clear whether he acted dishonestly or only ignorantly in claiming that the Vedas—then still inaccessible to Western scholarship—were monotheistic.

Far more picturesque is the figure of Keshub Chunder Sen, who tried to reconstruct the faith of the Brahma Samaj on the lines suggested by the new science of comparative religion. In the teachings of Buddha, of Mohammed, and especially of Jesus Christ, he sought to select the elements whose adoption by his countrymen would furnish them with a vitalizing and hearty faith. As might have been expected, the last of the three obtained a preponderance over the rest in this strange compound of beliefs, and even the English friends of the Brahma Samaj were alienated by the mixture of Hindoo and Christian ideas on which his teaching came to rest. In India a party, whose strength is variously estimated, withdrew and formed a separate society on the basis of pure, unhistorical deism, just as a still earlier party had withdrawn because of the demand to abolish all caste distinctions. We are not able to share Professor Müller's hopes as to the future of the movement in any of its three forms. It has given ample evidence of the instability of its basis in the half-century of its existence. Either it will go forward to an acceptance of historical Christianity in a sense better adapted to the Hindoo mind than our western interpretation of the Gospel, or it will go back to an assimilation to the old idolatry. These two tendencies are both at work within the Brahma Samaj, and both find illustration in the life of Keshub Chunder Sen. Professor Müller's sketch derives great interest from his publication of a correspondence between himself and Mr. Sen on the troubles which divided the Samaj.

In Dayananda Sarasvati we have a reformer of a still more conservative type, who by a mystical exegesis of the Vedas finds in them only the purest monotheism, and also the prediction of all the achievements of our modern civilization. The sketch is interesting as containing autobiography, which shows how the reformer emancipated himself from the idolatry of Sheva-worship in which he had been educated.

We do not find so much that commands attention in the account of the two Japanese Buddhists, who visited Oxford to study Sanskrit, and who enabled Professor Müller to obtain and publish certain parts of the Buddhist canon, which are preserved in Sanskrit in Japan only. More of interest belongs to the account of Julius Mohl. He was the brother of the jurist and the political economist of the same family name in Wurtemberg. But his own life was spent in Ori-

ental studies in Paris, the chief results being his great edition of the Persian Shah-Nameh ("Book of Kings"), and his annual reports on the progress of Oriental studies.

Many American readers will turn first to the sketch of Kingsley, which closes the volume. Max Müller married Kingsley's sister.

AN UNSENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH CORNWALL. By the author of "John Halifax." Macmillan & Co., London and New York.

ILLUSTRATED POEMS OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

FROM GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL. R. Worthington, New York.

OTHER FOLKS AT HOME: A TRIP THROUGH EUROPE. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

OUR LITTLE ONES AND THE NURSERY.

Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

It has been long since more attractive holiday volumes have been offered the public than the first two books on this list. They are very noticeable both in matter and manner, and to say this covers the ground. These books might, in fact, well serve for a little discourse on the improved taste in holiday volumes made apparent in late years. Time was, and not so long ago, when the point that books are made to be read was hardly considered in the manufacture of holiday volumes; they were assumed to be things of ornament, not of use. It is a good sign when publishers and public can be got to agree that there is no reason why "gift books" should not be good to read as well as good to look at. Mrs. Muloch-Craik's "Unsentimental Journey Through Cornwall" is interesting in itself; it does not depend on its illustrations and "get up" to make it entertaining. The region described is full of picturesque interest, opportunities which Mrs. Craik as fully improves. She is an eminently easy and "restful" writer—after Mrs. Oliphant we know of no one among the moderns to whom these words may more fairly apply. By a queer association of ideas, our own most vivid notion of Cornwall comes from that farcical historian, the "Happy Thoughts" man, and we have taken pleasure in having various Cornish localities referred to in that very absurd book made real by the descriptions in this very different volume. The pictures, thirty-five in number, are by C. Napier-Henry, and are admirable specimens of the best drawing, engraving and printing of the day. Altogether, a very elegant book.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s edition of a selection from the poems of Dr. Holmes may be almost as warmly praised. The illustrations are not so elaborate as those of Mrs. Craik's book, and in some cases there is undue brevity in the artistic idea. It is evident, however, that there was no parsimony in the business. The intention was clearly to set off the poems, to embellish them, but not to so overlay them with ornament as to distract from the central source of attention. This, as we intimated at the outset, is well; but, all the same, we could have preferred if the artists had in places as, say, in "The Last Leaf" and "My Aviary," given themselves somewhat wider sweep. Still this error, if it be one, leans to virtue's side. Quite a symposium of artists have been concerned in the production of this book—no less than twenty—including Frederic Crownishield, Francis Houston, Helen Hinds, Howard Pyle and Frederick Vinton. The engraving has been admirably done by Messrs. Andrews, Baker, Closson, Miss Powell and others of equal repute. The poems selected for this edition number thirty, and they give a fresh delight in this beautiful and tasteful dress.

Bishop Heber's famous hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," has been issued in dainty shape by Messrs. Porter & Coates, and will no doubt prove one of the most attractive book novelties of the holiday season. The pictorial designs are from the competent pencil of Mr. Frederic B. Schell, and the engravings were executed under the direction of Mr. J. W. Lauderbach. The engravings are all full-page, each one illustrating a line or a couplet of the hymn. In imaginative or fanciful designing Mr. Schell is superior, and that spirit so pervades this popular hymn that, as might be supposed, most of the artist's drawings are successful. Occasionally we meet one that is not so happy, as in "Can we whose souls are lighted," etc., where the introduction of a reverend gentleman in full canonicals, as illustrative of the "Wisdom from on high," is rather a forced application of the meaning. The workmanship on this little volume is throughout delicate and effective.

Included in our list are two "juveniles," but they may both come properly under the heading of holiday books. "Worthington's Annual," though belonging to the "Chatterbox" class of Christmas books, is much superior to that annual, and "Other Folks at Home," though a slighter performance, deserves, perhaps, even higher commendation. Mr. Worthington has produced one of the very best picture books of late years—one crowded with matters of pleasant excitement for boys and girls and very carefully edited—the matter being bright and humorous, without being vulgar or offensively patronizing or familiar, a fault that many otherwise good "juveniles" fall into. A specialty of this volume is its many cleverly executed colored plates. Messrs. Estes & Lauriat's book is a gem in its way. In taking the "Trip Through Europe" the young traveler, while being treated to brief accounts of the countries visited, is shown a series of unconventional maps, in which not only geographical outlines are given, but the manners and customs of the people are indicated. It is an original idea very neatly and forcibly worked out.

Messrs. Estes & Lauriat make an attractive holiday juvenile from the bound numbers for the year of "Our Little Ones and The Nursery." There is a good picture on every page, and the book is prettily bound. "Our Little Ones" is brightly edited by Mr. William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"), and has made a definite place for itself in the world of periodicals. Its yearly volumes are always features of the holiday book season, and the present issue is one of the best it has put forth.

ON A MARGIN. Fords, Howard and Hulbert, New York. 1884.

In this anonymous novel we are taught by a "Hopeless Patriot," referred to by the author in his short preface as one whose sentiments he partly if not altogether shares, how our country, politically, socially and financially, is hastening to the place unmentionable to ears polite, if it be not already landed there. The task of demonstrating this is not attempted in the first half of the book, which is devoted to a rambling narrative of the growth and development of a remarkable girl of the unearthly name of *Mootta*, the uninteresting love affairs of the young lady's half-brother, *Walter*, and the sentiments of a pessimistic but affectionate old uncle, *Cotton Mather*. After a good deal of this meandering, not to say maudlin, there is a sudden change of key; *Mootta* is uncereemoniously shunted off to a French boarding school, and decks are cleared for the operations of the "Hopeless Patriot." This is old

Mather himself, sometimes called "the grand old man." Disgusted with the era of reckless speculation and political jobbery which follows the close of the civil war, he decides that there is no saving virtue left in the country, and sets about a patriotic scheme of vengeance which shall ruin everybody about him, great and small, with the exception of *Walter*, with whom he forms a secret partnership, known to themselves as the "Blind Pool," which they disguise under apparent enmity and rivalry. From this point the story becomes a whirl of "operations" on the part of the two conspirators. *Walter* becomes the great railroad king; *Cotton Mather* sweeps the commerce of the whole Mississippi valley into his net; legislators are bought up by the batch and the proofs of their roguery retained for future vengeance; capitalists, "professional heroes," dignitaries of all kinds, are found equally venal and corrupt: only one immaculate newspaper man, young *Burnaby*, only son and successor of the founder of the great *New York Cyclone*, stands out against *Walter* and *Mather*. Faster and more furious becomes the pace. Wild figures, in whom the reader recognizes coarse caricatures of many well-known personages, sweep across the pages. Then follows the miserable death of the elder conspirator and the slower failure and decay of the younger and weaker, and the story finally "slumps off." There is no moral, no theory of reform propounded; the style of the novel is bad, and most of its statements ridiculously exaggerated; yet there is a sort of power about the work, apparently due to an earnestness of belief in the writer, which makes the reader feel, in closing the book, as if awaking from an unpleasant dream.

JOHN WYCLIFFE, PATRIOT AND REFORMER. "The Morning Star of the Reformation." A Biography by John Laird Wilson. Author of "The Battles of the Civil War," etc. Pp. 247. New York: Funk & Wagstaffs.

"OUT OF EGYPT." Bible Readings in the Book of Exodus. By G. F. Pentecost, D. D., author of "In the Volume of the Book," etc. Pp. 214. Same publishers.

The Wycliffe centenary of this year has been more fruitful in European than American books on the subject. Mr. Wilson seems to have made a good use of the literature that has grown up around the name of Wycliffe, and especially of the two German authorities, Lechler and Buddersieg. He writes in a fair and moderate spirit, and where there is dispute as to matter either of fact or of right he gives his readers the means to judge for themselves. We do not assent to his final estimate of the hero of his book. Mingled with his reformatory writings and labors there was a strain of revolutionism, which makes a wide difference between Wycliffe and Luther or Calvin.

Dr. Pentecost's book is one from whose treatment of the Old Testament we dissent utterly. We think that half of the Bible is robbed of its true significance by substituting mediæval allegorizing for the plain and practical method sanctioned by the Reformers. We protest against a retrogression from Luther to the glosses of the scholastic. It seems to show a want of a genuine interest in the natural life, of which the Old Testament is the manual, when it is assumed that mystical sense must be put upon its histories in order to give them an interest for Christian readers.

But the book is good after its kind. We admit that it is forcible and practical in its lessons, although we deny their pertinence to the text.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART. Volume VII. Cassell & Co., New York.

The bound numbers of this favorite periodical for 1884 make a sumptuous volume of

over 600 pages. Attention has been called to the monthly parts in their order, and it is fitting here to note that in their present shape they have the power of giving the renewed pleasure that such a relationship might be expected to exert. We have more than once expressed the opinion that this magazine is a model of its kind. Not only does it excel in the beauty of its illustrations and the superiority of its literary matter—these things may be called supreme—but the admirable editing of the periodical has always impressed us with equal force. The magazine is, in fact, well named. It aims not merely to delight the eye, but to cover the field of current art history. Nowhere else among English records is there so systematic and faithful an effort to do this thing. Nothing of importance in the art world escapes its attention, and its record of American art doings is especially complete, fair and kindly. This invaluable editorial matter is not shorn of its effect in the volume before us by being scattered through the book in twelve sections, magazine binding fashion. It is collected and placed in a body at the end of the volume, where it makes a good-sized book by itself. The scope of the year's work is indicated also by the sixty odd full-page pictures and 400 smaller pictures which the volume contains, a large proportion of them in the highest style of engraving. An especially beautiful etching, by R. R. Macbeth, A. R. A., "Lady Bountiful," serves as the frontispiece. It is a noble volume—a credit to all concerned in its production.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, FOR OCTOBER. London: John Murray. Boston and New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This publication is at hand. It is armed at all points, for this issue begins with a Tory tirade against Democracy and ends with a Tory tirade against Mr. Gladstone. The literary contents are papers on Aristophanes, the Athenian Tory; Crofton Croker, the English Tory, and Massillon, the great rhetorician of the French pulpit. The review of the Croker papers meets and refutes some undeserved charges against an honest but very ill-tempered editor of *The Quarterly*. But it is quite impossible to acquit Mr. Croker of a very loose and malevolent treatment of very great questions. The paper on the Christian Socialists, which he wrote for *The Quarterly* thirty years ago, and which is quoted by Colonel Maurice in his father's memoir, is enough for his condemnation. There are two historical papers on John de Witt, and France under Richelieu, and two miscellaneous essays on country life and on cricket. Of America the latter says: "Except in Philadelphia, cricket has not prevailed against the counter attractions of base-ball. In Philadelphia there is a strong club, the representatives of which have been heartily welcomed this year in England, and are to be thanked for their present manner of play, as well as to be praised for their plucky and increasingly able performances. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to form a sufficiently strong position to spread the love of a game which has not yet obtained a hold on the affections of the American people."

DR. JOHNSON, HIS LIFE, WORKS AND TABLE TALK. Pp. 156, 12mo. Centenary Edition. London: T. Fisher Unwin. New York: Scribner & Welford.

As the centenary of Johnson's death, which occurs on the 13th of December, is not to be honored with any public celebration, it is natural that there should be some literary notice taken of it. Dr. Macaulay, editor of *The Leisure Hour*, leads the way with this pretty little volume, more than half of which is devoted to the best of Johnson's reported

STERLING SILVER
TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

sayings. There is prefaced a sketch of his life and some account of his works. It has been Johnson's good fortune in these latter days to have occupied the attention of our two best essayists. Both Carlyle and Macaulay have given the world such estimates of his quality as helps to keep his memory green, even among readers who shrink from tackling Boswell. These will find a good supplement to those essays in this selection.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The agreeable writer who entertains young readers under the *nom de plume* of "Uncle Lawrence," publishes through J. B. Lippincott & Co. another of his useful books, called "Young Folks' Ideas." With a groundwork of story, "Uncle Lawrence" gives his little friends much useful information upon practical affairs, such as mining, printing, textile manufactures, etc. The plan of the book is the same as that of "Young Folks' Whys and Wherefores," which we had pleasure in commanding in the holiday season last year. "Young Folks' Ideas" is quite as clever as its predecessor.

"Six Girls," by Fannie Belle Irving (Estes & Lauriat, Boston), may be called a child's novel. Its aim is higher than that of most books of its apparent class—at least it is more natural in tone, and treats its youthful clientele more like "folks." It may be doubted whether the simpler form of juvenile book is not the best, all things considered. "Six Girls" is entirely unobjectionable both in matter and manner, but—speaking for ourselves only—it may be called too old a book for little people. To be sure, the world has largely grown over such old-fashioned ideas.

"Bo-Peep" is a capital book for youngest readers, whose sub-title, "A Treasury for the Little Ones," is fairly enough employed. It is composed almost entirely in easy words of one syllable, and the type is large and attractive. It abounds in good pictures, and is, altogether, bright and "tak-ing." (Cassell & Co., New York.)

Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s "Little Folks" is one of the best-known English juvenile magazines. The popular American publications of this class prevent their English cousins obtaining much hold here as periodicals, but the bound volumes come in for a share of the Christmas excitement. The volume for the current year is before us and makes a handsome gift book for children. Objection may be made to the rather undue proportion of "continued" matter, but the effect of the volume, as a whole, is tasty and agreeable.

Our perennial little friend, "Chatterbox," is also here, and to it may be applied substantially the remarks made upon "Little Folks." Mr. Harrison Weir's lifelike drawings of animals have long been a feature of this magazine, and there are many good illustrations of his work in this volume, which is fully equal to any former issues of the magazine. (Boston: Estes & Lauriat.)

Something fresh in the way of Fairy-tale literature is achieved in the "Old-Fashioned Fairy Book" of Mrs. Harrison, illustrated by Miss Rosina Emmet, and issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. There is a delightful mingling of jest and earnest in the tone, and of ancient and modern in the descriptions of these stories which will just fit them for the entertainment of the children of this sceptical age in which we no longer find many infantile believers even in Kriss-Kingle. It is so difficult to get out of the magic circle of the real Old World fairy tales that it can be no surprise to find the features of old acquaintances peeping out here and there from the charming, mocking masks with which Mrs. Burton Harrison has furnished them; but they certainly wear their

rue with a difference. Miss Emmet's illustrations are characteristic and delightful, and her ideas of witches and sorceresses are particularly to be commended. We especially admire the aesthetic wickedness and grace of *Queen Vixetta* in the story of "Blondina, the Turkey-Queen," and the scaly horrors of the *Witch* in the "Adventures of Ha' Penny." This little book will bring pleasure to many a juvenile Christmas.

A new number of the Arnold-Family Series issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, is entitled, "Mr. Arnold's Stories about the Reformation in Germany." (By Mary C. Miller, author of "The Basket of Barley Loaves," etc.) In this volume the life and career of Martin Luther is told in a series of conversations between the *Arnold* children and their father, in a style which is considered adapted to youthful readers. The revival of interest in the personality of the great apostle of the Reformed Church in Germany, due to the celebrations of his four hundredth anniversary, makes the preparation of a good juvenile biography of his picturesque and striking career a very timely work. If Miss Miller's is not the best that could be done (and the padding of weak conversation is a real drawback), still it presents the facts of Luther's life in a suitably continuous and simplified narrative.

Another juvenile issued by the same publishing house is, "The Blakes and the Blooms; or, What can be done by Earnest Hearts and Willing Hands." By Ernest Gilmore. It tells in rather vivacious narrative what help and comfort can be carried to the suffering by very humble workers in the sphere surrounding each, and incidentally gives some useful household hints and culinary directions.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

"The Mentor" (By Alfred Ayres, author of "The Verbalist," etc., New York: Funk & Wagnalls), explains itself on its title-page as "a little book for guidance of such men and boys as would appear to advantage in the society of persons of the better sort;" and it is perhaps sufficient to say in its praise that it very sensibly and adequately keeps its word of promise by its admonitions and explications of good manners. It is a really admirable little manual which, while laying down rules for the guidance of social conduct, shows that those apparently arbitrary regulations are valuable in so much as they are generally founded on a careful regard for the comfort and enjoyment of those with whom we are brought in social contact; thus proving the truth of the maxim, "Good manners are the shadows of virtues, if not virtues themselves."

Thomas Whittemore, of New York, publishes a pretty little book, whose letter-press we find much less interesting than its illustrations. It is called "Queries and Confessions, with Illustrations of 128 Varieties of Natural Grasses." The queries are of the kind which filled the "Character Albums" of fifteen or twenty years ago: "What virtue do you most esteem?" and the like. The confessions are to be supplied in manuscript. The relations of the picture to the text are puzzling, unless it be found in the prophet's saying, "All flesh is grass." But they are worth the cost of the book (75 cents) for their own sake. The most casual observer must have noticed the great variety in kinds of grass. Those here given do not exhaust that variety, but they abundantly illustrate it by specimens from meadow and marsh, upland, heath and seashore. From the absence of any claim to copyright, and the omission of some kinds well known in America, we infer that the selection is English.

Josiah W. Leeds, a respected member of the Society of Friends, has published a tract

of eighty-five pages: "The Theatre: An Essay on the Non-Accordancy of Stage Plays with the Christian Profession" (228 Walnut street). It is much in the line of the arguments employed by Jeremy Collier, William Law, Wessemberg and Dr. Herrick Johnson on the same subject, but is distinguished by a calmness of tone which is in keeping with the author's religious profession. The only fault we would find with it is that it does not give both sides of the case. It is quite true that the relations between the theatre and the Christian Church generally have been hostile. It also is true that there are serious moral dangers connected with the profession of an actor. It is true also that the theatre seldom has been a force on the side of moral elevation, and that it is far from being so at the present time. But it may fairly be claimed, we think, that the theatre is worse than it would be if it were not proscribed by the great majority of religious people. And at times it has been the instrument of moral improvement, and even of religious reform. The Greek theatre, in the hands of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, was an instance of the former. The theatre of the Reformation period, when the player seconded the preacher of the Reformed doctrines, and in Scotland the presbyteries of the Church acted as theatrical censors, is one of the latter. The Church and Theatre Guild, of London, seems to us much more likely to correct a great mischief than is criticism such as that of this tract. But many good people think otherwise. One point we do not find proved in Mr. Leeds' treatise, or in any other, is that the delight in dramatic representations—the delight that drew thousands to hear Whitfield and draws thousands to hear Gough—is a part of the baser side of human nature.

"The Field of Honor," by Ben. C. Truman (New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert), is an exhaustive record of all known instances of duelling, in this and other countries. All the well-known contests of prominent Americans, from Hamilton and Burr down and up, are here described—Graves and Cilley, Barron and Decatur, Clay and Randolph, Terry and Broderick, and dozens and scores more. It can hardly be called an edifying or pleasing compilation, but the book may be of service as a work of reference, and it must be said, too, that the author has so stated his case that the average reader will be painfully impressed, rather than attracted, by its details.

A new addition to the great group of "Crusoe" books is entitled "Perseverance Island; or, The Robinson Crusoe of the Nineteenth Century," by Douglas Frazer, (Boston: Lee & Shepard). It is the narrative of a shipwrecked man, who, being cast upon an uninhabited island in the South Pacific Ocean, supplies himself with a great variety of the appliances of civilization, *a la* Jules Verne. and after finding stores of gold and pearls "beyond the dreams of avarice," writes out the account of his adventures and places them in a balloon, which lands the manuscript in the interior of Texas, to be published in this volume. It is, on the whole, a very clever story, with enough *vraisemblance* at most points to hold the attention of a juvenile reader.

"The Seven Ages of Man"—the famous speech of *Jacques* in "As You Like It"—has been made the title of a richly-illustrated book, published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. The text is simply the passage from Shakespeare's comedy, but each of the "ages" is figured by an elaborate full-page photogravure. The artists employed in the original paintings and drawings were R. S. Church, William St. John Harper, Thomas Hovenden, Gilbert Gaul, A. B. Frost, W. T. Smedley and Walter Shirlaw. "The In-

fant" and "The Schoolboy" strike us as being the happiest conceptions, and "The Soldier" as being the least successful." The book will no doubt have many admirers and purchasers.

"Stories in Rhyme for Holiday Time" is a decidedly pleasing book-feature of the "Time." Mr. Edward Jewitt Wheeler has a neat humor and an agreeable fancy. The longer stories in his book, such as "Eglantine; or, The Magical Gloves," we do not greatly care for, but some of the shorter ones are delightful. "The Boy to the Schoolmaster," for example, is worthy of Dr. Holmes. The Boy stands boldly up at the Schoolmaster's desk and declares that he has been badgered so much by that worthy that he intends to make out a case for himself and to ask a few hard questions in return. So he demands to know if the Schoolmaster

"Can climb a high tree to the very tip-top
And gaze without trembling below?"

Whether he can swim, dive, fly a kite (as it ought to be done), go a birdnesting, etc. In short, he has it out with his old tormentor, and

"The master's voice trembled as he replied.
'You are right, my lad, I'm the dunce,' he sighed."
There are other things as good as this, and Mr. Walter Satterlee helps along nicely with various appreciative and spirited drawings. (Funk & Wagnalls, New York.)

The Good Things of "Life" is the good name which the publishers of the New York periodical, *Life*, have chosen for a selection from the pictures, with their accompanying "legends," which have appeared in that periodical since its start. They are really good things in many, we may say in most, cases—so good that some editorial matter relative to the artists employed might well have been in place. The work of Mr. E. W. Kemble strikes us as being extremely clever; his drawings of certain types of negro character are decidedly the best ventures in that field we have seen. (White, Stokes & Allen, New York.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A second, revised edition of Dr. Cheyne's translation of the Book of Psalms has just been issued in the Parchment Library of Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

Professor Marquand, of Princeton, sent to the Johns Hopkins University for examination, a number of Oriental curiosities. A preliminary examination has shown that they are to be divided into two classes—those which are Arabic and modern, and those which are Chaldean and ancient. The latter contain inscriptions in the most archaic Babylonian (cuneiform) writing known. The inscriptions will be photographed and an attempt will be made to decipher them. Most of these Chaldean curiosities are in an excellent state of preservation.

The Executive Council of the International Health Exhibition continues to publish (at sixpence apiece) lectures delivered at the exhibition. There are two by Professor Hodgetts on "Anglo-Saxon Dress and Food" and "Anglo-Saxon Dwellings." Professor Hodgetts is himself an Anglo-Saxon of the type which declares that Norman-French had no influence on English speech. "The Latin words which mar the beauty of our modern speech," he says, "have nearly all been introduced since the Reformation." An interesting lecture is one on the "Science of Cookery," by W. Mattie Williams.

A small book on the English Language, by Roger Turner (London: Trübner & Co.), though work worthy of much praise is yet considerable of a puzzle. The author describes English as his mother tongue, and would write a small book in order to initiate Germans into its mysteries. The introduce

tion (a historical account of the English language) is admirable both for its brevity and clearness. This portion appears in English and German, on parallel pages, and from the character of the style one would almost be inclined to discredit the statement that England is Mr. Turner's native land. After the introduction there are specimens of Early English from Robert of Gloucester, Chaucer and Caxton, a small grammar and a glossary. With the latter, from a philological point of view, no fault can be found, but the pronunciation of English words and proper names will soon, no doubt, furnish useful reading for some American humorist.

One cannot read an English magazine or newspaper without being impressed by the wide-spread interest felt in the poor, their homes and manner of living; and incidentally this is giving rise to a discussion of questions in sanitary science of importance to all classes. Under the title of "The Guild of Good Life," Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson discusses some of these problems in a popular way. Much good work, too, has been done by the Edinburgh Health Society, instituted in 1881 under the Presidency of Lord Rosebery for the purpose of promoting attention to personal and domestic cleanliness, to comfort, self-denial, temperance and the laws of health generally. This society, which publishes from time to time papers bearing on sanitation, has just issued its fourth series of Health Lectures for the people.

"Men of Invention and Industry," by Dr. Samuel Smiles, which Harper & Brothers have just published, is a continuation of the "Self-Help Series," the volumes of which enjoy an almost unrivaled popularity. The latest addition to Harper's "Young People's Series" is a volume of stories by Miss W. J. Hays, entitled "The Adventures of Prince Lazzybones."

Harper & Brothers have just published a work entitled "Custom and Myth," by Mr. Andrew Lang, the English poet. It is an acute and learned discussion of the true method of comparative mythology. Regarding as uncertain and inadequate the prevalent theory that the proper names occurring in a myth furnish the true key to the meaning of the story, the author sets himself to demonstrate that the myths of classical times were but survivals of fancies and ceremonies peculiar to the savage precursors of the civilized Greeks, and that mythology cannot be fruitfully studied apart from folk-lore. Mr. Lang illustrates his theory and the results of its application by a detailed examination of some of the best known myths.

The *Homiletic Monthly* (Funk & Wagnalls) is to take a step in advance with the first number of the coming year. While retaining all its present features, and devoting to them still more care and space, the department devoted to reviews and articles of general interest to scholars and ministers is to be greatly enlarged. In the January number the contributors to this department will be Prof. Murray Dwight, of Yale; Prof. James O. Murtry, of Princeton; Judge Noah Davis, Dr. Daniel Curry, Prof. William C. Wilkinson, Dr. T. W. Chambers and many others. The name of the magazine will be changed to the *Homiletic Review*.

A critique of Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," by William Cleaver Wilkinson, is about to be issued in the "Standard Library" by Funk & Wagnalls. It is to have the title "Edwin Arnold, as Poetizer and as Paganizer," and will be divided into two parts, the first dealing with the literary merit, the second with the historic merit of Mr. Arnold's poem.

Col. T. W. Higginson is about to sever his connection with *The Woman's Journal* and become a contributor to *Harper's Bazaar*. Colonel Higginson will contribute a series of papers on

all sorts of topics, under the general heading of "Women and Men."

William Black will begin a new serial in *Harper's Bazaar* early next month. It is called "White Heather." The scene is laid in the Scottish Highlands, and the principal characters introduced are Americans. Another attraction of the new volume of the *Bazaar* will be a series of initial letters designed by Miss Dora Wheeler. They are quite large—four will fill a whole page—and they are intended for painting rather than embroidery.

Mrs. Jackson ("H. H.") has gone to Los Angeles for the winter. In the milder climate of Southern California she hopes to regain the strength lost in the tedious confinement consequent upon her recent severe fall at Colorado Springs.

There is said to be a large demand in London for Edmund Yates' recently issued "Recollections and Experiences."

Scribner & Welford have ready the "Characters" of Jean de la Bruyere, newly rendered into English by Henry van Laun and illustrated with twenty-four etchings. Only 500 copies of this book were printed, 300 for England and 200 for the United States, but owing to fire at the London publisher's, 150 copies were destroyed. This, however, does not interfere with the edition designed for America.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson has just finished, in collaboration with Mr. W. E. Henley, a romantic play entitled "Admiral Guinea." One of the most effective figures in Mr. Stevenson's "Treasure Island" reappears in this drama, which will probably be first seen on the stage.

Under the title of "The New Portfolio," Dr. Holmes will contribute a series of papers in his characteristic style to the next volume of the *Atlantic*.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Pretty Lucy Mervyn, By Mary Lakeman. Pp. 279. \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
Young Folks' Ideas. A Story, By Uncle Lawrence. Pp. 243. \$2.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Handbook of Universal Literature, By Anne C. Lynch Botta. Pp. 275. \$2.00. Boston: J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Perseverance Island; or, The Robinson Crusoe of the Nineteenth Century, By Douglas Frazer. Pp. 273. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
Vocal and Action-Language. Culture and Expression, By E. N. Kirby. Pp. 163. \$1.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
Every Day in the Country, By Harrison Weir. \$1.00. New York: Orange Judge & Co. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
Flaxie Growing Up (Flaxie Frizzle Stories), By Sophie May. Pp. 202. \$0.75. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
The Good Things of Life, \$2.00. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
The Seven Ages of Man, From Shakespeare's "As You Like It." (Illustrated). \$3.00. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Stories in Rhyme for Holiday Time, By Edward Jewitt Wheeler. Illustrated by Walter Satterlee. Pp. 102. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.
Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife, A Biography, By Julian Hawthorne. Vols. I. and II. Pp. 505-465. \$5.00. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia).
Artistic Tableaux, with Picturesque Diagrams and Descriptions of Costumes. Text by Josephine Pollard. Diagrams by Walter Satterlee. \$1.00. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
Heine's Book of Songs, Compiled by Sir Thomas Martin, K. C. B., and Edgar A. Bowring. C. B. Pp. 244. \$1.00. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
A Matter of Taste, A Novel, By George H. Picard. Pp. 213. \$1.00. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

Lyra Elegantiarum. By Frederick Locker. Pp. 360. \$2.00. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
Fifty Soups. By Thomas J. Murray. Pp. 37. \$0.75. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
Chats. By G. Hamlin. Pp. 279. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
How the Ends Met. By Susan Anna Brown. Pp. 64. \$0.50. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
Stephen Girard: His Life and Character. By Henry Atlee Ingram, LL. B. Pp. 185. Philadelphia: E. Stanley Hart.
German Simplified. By August Knoflach. Nos. 1, 2 and 3. New York: A. Knodach.
Character Sketches From Dickens. From Original Drawings by Frederick. \$7.50. New York: Cassell & Co. (David McKay, Philadelphia.)
Where Is Heaven? By Hedwig Prohl. (The Fatherland Series.) Pp. 230. \$1.00. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society.
Mexican Resources and Guide to Mexico. By Frederick A. Ober. Pp. —. Price \$0.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
Little Folks. A Magazine for the Young. Pp. 380. \$1.25. New York: Cassell & Co. (David McKay, Philadelphia.)
Bo-Peep. A Treasury for the Little Ones. Pp. 138. \$1.00. New York: Cassell & Co. (David McKay, Philadelphia.)
Chatterbox. 1884. Pp. 412. \$1.25. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
Three Vassar Girls in South America. By Lizzie W. Champney. Pp. 239. \$1.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
Six Girls. A Home Story for Girls. By Fannie Belle Irving. Pp. 318. \$1.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
Zigzag Journeys in Acadia and New France. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Pp. 320. \$1.75. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

ART.

OPENING OF THE PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

The Philadelphia Society of Artists opened its sixth annual exhibition with a reception at its galleries, 1725 Chestnut street, on Tuesday evening. The galleries are well filled with one of the best collections the Society has ever brought together, and the pictures have been hung with much judgment and good taste. The season has been unusually fruitful in exhibitions thus far, and the Society has done wisely in postponing a little the opening of its own until some of those in the other cities have closed. For, after, all there is a limit to the amount of art work produced in a year, and there is hardly enough to supply simultaneous "expositions" in every town in the land, to say nothing of the ambition of several cities to hold two or three at once.

At the Society's exhibition are works of great beauty by Charles Sprague Pearce, John La Farge, Miss Sarah Levis, Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, Frank Moss, Robert Arthur, the Misses Greatorex, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, Bruce Crane, J. W. Patterson, Harry Bisbing, J. Alden Weir, William Lippincott, Thomas B. Craig, Charles Harry Eaton, Harry Chase, F. DeB. Richards, W. H. Trotter, Miss Fidelia Bridges, William H. Cooper, Fred James, George W. Maynard, Frederic Juengling, George Wright, E. L. Weeks, Milne Ramsey, J. B. Sword, F. F. De Crano, Henry Thouven, Edward Ghent and many others.

There has been the usual delay in preparing the catalogue, and we are unable to give any extended notice of the pictures before next week. The fact, however, that thoroughly representative work is shown from those whose names are given here, several of whom rarely exhibit anywhere, is proof enough that the display is one of exceptional interest, and that the efforts of the Society are seconded by the best men we have.

The rooms have been made very attractive by means of some very artistic arrangements of bric-a-brac, and ought to attract a great many visitors. Let us hope that a fair share of those who come to look will remain to buy.

NOTES.
In accordance with the suggestion made in this column at the close of last season, the monthly artists' receptions will not be resumed this winter. Experience has shown that they are too much of a tax on the time, patience and social resources of the painters who open their studios, and, what is a more serious consideration, regarded as a means of promoting interest in art, they fail of effect, serving to gratify idle curiosity rather than to educate intelligent comprehension and cultivate good taste. When the lovers of art in this community gain strength enough, spirit enough and wisdom enough to unite in sustaining an art club, a home, headquarters and centre of interest toward which all artistic movements will gravitate, and by which all artistic endeavors will be aided and countenanced, then, and not until then, monthly receptions during the winter may be properly and profitably resumed. The gallery and parlors of the club would afford a common ground where all who care for art could meet on equal footing, not as hosts and guests, but as fellow-members of the guild, and whatever work worth seeing there might be ready at the moment in the studios would inevitably be attracted to the club, making an attractive informal exhibition of the highest interest and value, both to the painter and to the public. This would be one of the minor uses of the club, but it is reasonably safe to predict that the monthly receptions would soon become one of its most charming features, and would be accounted among the leading social events of the season. Not to look quite so far into the future, it is proper to say that, as the studio receptions will not be held this winter, the artists generally will appoint certain times when they will be at home to their friends and the friends of art. The appointments will be made for the months of December, January and February, and as fast as announcements are made they will be duly chronicled in this column.

Thanksgiving cards have made their appearance this season for the first time, so far as noted by the trade. Hand-painted cards were a feature of the time in Chicago last year, but no printed cards have been reported in the market until now. They are said to be in plentiful supply in New England, but are scarce as yet in this vicinity. The few designs shown here are fruit-flower compositions for the most part chrysanthemums, grapes, grain, grasses, etc., with appropriate texts from the Psalms.

The sketch exhibition is a recent exhibition that has been severely attacked by both artists and critics as altogether intolerable and not to be endured, but none the less the notion seems to find favor, and threatens to become an established feature of the art-season. "The third annual exhibition of the artists' studies and sketches" is announced in New York, to be held at the American Art Galleries, opening December 18th. Contributions will be received December 8th and 9th, and artists generally are invited to send one to three examples of moderate size.

A portrait of the late Alexander H. Stephens, ordered by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, has this week been completed and accepted. The venerable statesman is represented as he appeared in his later years, seated in his rolling chair, with a Congressional bill in his hand. The work is from the brush of Mrs. J. M. Gregory, and is said to be a good likeness and well painted.

Attorney-General Brewster has ordered for his department in Washington a portrait of Judge Charles Devens. Mr. Frederick Vinton, of Boston, has the commission, and it is said he expects to have the picture in place before the holidays.

The *Art Amateur* says that Mr. Walters is about to make a magnificent gift to the

city of Baltimore, and at the same time to honor the memory of a great artist. The following excerpt gives a summary of what Mr. Walter proposes: Opposite his house in Mount Vernon place, and under the shadow of the Washington monument, he will erect a Barye monument which, will be the finest group of open-air sculpture in America. In the centre of the square will be placed an oblong granite pedestal, supporting one of Barye's finest lions, known as the "Lion Assis." On the two sides of the pedestal will be a reproduction of the bas-relief lion of Barye which figures in the Bastille column, and on the two ends the simple inscription, "Barye, 1795-1875," bearing the dates of his birth and death. They around the pedestal at each corner, four groups of Barye—War, Peace, Order and Strength—each measuring three feet three inches in height and thirty-one and a half inches in breadth. The lion costs \$2000, and each of the four groups \$1000, and the whole cost of this splendid present to the town of Baltimore will be at least \$12,000. Mr. Walters has a fine collection of Barye's works, which is to be increased by bronze casts from the models of "two young men representing rivers" from the facade of the Louvre over the triple archway leading into the *Cour du Carrousel*. These bronze casts will be thirty-six inches in length and twenty-five inches high. It is said that the figures have been reproduced in bronze but once before. Mr. Walters intends to add a Barye room to his noble galleries.

There have been many contradictory reports regarding Mr. George I. Seney's collection of paintings. The connoisseur who would probably take charge of the sale if one were to be held has within a few weeks denied any knowledge of an intended sale. On the other hand, *The Art Amateur* states from "credible information" that the Seney collection is to be sold at auction, and that the sale will be held in January. The writer adds: "The pictures were accepted as assets by Mr. Seney's creditors at a valuation of \$350,000, which, it is thought, is fully \$100,000 more than they will bring. * * * When it is considered that the present season is by no means propitious for picture sales, one need not be surprised if the shrinkage on the valuation should prove to be even greater."

The December number of the *Magazine of Art* is of unusual excellence in respect both of letter press and of illustrations. The etching for the month is an admirable reproduction of R. W. Macbeth's picture of a young woman at the breakfast table opening the morning paper, entitled, "Here It Is;" the suggestion being that a bride on her wedding journey has received from home the *Chronicle* or *News* containing the marriage notice. The delineation is by the artist himself, and is therefore in some sense a replica of his picture. The illustrated articles are numerous and interesting, the most noticeable being a paper on "The New Forest," by Millicent G. Fawcett; "A Painter of Peasants," namely, Benjamin Vautier, by Helen Zimern; "Some Japanese Bogies," by A. Lang; "Hatfield House," by J. Pendrick-Broadhurst; "The Greek Myths in Art," by Jane E. Harrison; and an account of Hogarth's work as a portrait-painter, by Austin Dobson.

The Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, connected with the Museum at Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, is now permanently located in the fine large house No. 1336 Spring Garden street, purchased for the purpose by the trustees. With the increased facilities thus furnished, the school is making earnest efforts to extend its work in the direction which it is designed to follow, i. e., of art applied to the industries. One of the results of these efforts is the es-

tablishment of a department of practical design for textiles, on the model of the Lowell School of Practical Design in Boston, with day as well as evening classes, and all the appurtenances of looms, etc., to enable the students to acquire the technical knowledge without which no designer can work to advantage. An evening class in wood carving has also been added, while the work in oil painting, which never amounted to much, and cannot amount to much in a school of this kind, has been thrown overboard. There are at present 114 pupils in the school. The faculty consists of L. W. Miller, principal; William A. Mason, Miss Florence M. Knowles, Howard F. Stratton, Paul Rosenzwey, Joseph Celleskey and William Holgate, instructors, and Horace F. Jayne, M. D., lecturer on anatomy.

DRIFT.

Far from the loud sea beaches,
Where he goes fishing and crying,
Here in the inland garden,
Why is the sea-gull flying?

Here are no fish to dive for;
Here is the corn and lea;
Here are the green trees rustling
Hie away home to the sea.

Fresh is the river water,
And quiet among the rushes;
This is no home for the sea-gull,
But for the rooks and thrushes.
Pity the bird that has wandered!
Pity the sailor ashore!
Hurry him home to the ocean,
Let him come here no more!

High on the sea cliff's ledges,
The white gulls are trooping and crying,
Here among rooks and roses,
Why is the sea-gull flying?

—Robert L. Stevenson in the Magazine of Art for December.

**

Concerning dueling in Paris, the London *World* says: Dueling plays a larger role than ever in the agreeable masquerade of Parisian life. Never has the papier been in greater honor. In the public schools boys are taught how to handle it; you see a fencing master's sign hung out in every street; in the modern mansions of the bigwigs of finance a *salle d'armes* is considered as necessary as a bath room; on Tuesdays and Sundays during the season there is an assault-at-arms at the Elysee Palace, under the benevolent patronage of the President of the Republic. "L'épee, cette ancienne aristocratique se démoderatise," as I heard a blue-blooded royalist exclaim with regret the other day. And as long as dueling is obligatory in the army, and as long as all Frenchmen are soldiers, it is not likely that the duel will go out of fashion. The curious thing is that even the defenders of dueling admit the absurdity of the practice, and you will not find a single modern treatise on the sword which does not begin by talking about dueling as a "necessary evil," as a "fatal prejudice" or a "relic of barbarism," a "deplorable institution," etc. The avowed object of the modern fencing master is to teach, not how to kill, but how not to be killed; he is a humane person, who has elevated to the rank of an art the knack of giving a pin-scratch with a broadsword. The French themselves are perfectly conscious of the silliness of dueling. The other day M. Guy de Maupassant put the matter very plainly. Dueling he admits to be a "stupid necessity imposed by human silliness," and comprehensible only in the very gravest cases of insult and hatred. "To fight with a man because one is not of his opinion, or because sharp words have been exchanged, is silly enough; but to go out, sur le pre, as the phrase runs, without anger

and without desire of vengeance, simply to satisfy an antique prejudice, and with a wish to make a hole in your adversary's skin and with a real fear of killing him—on the contrary, with the formal intention—an intention shared by the seconds—that the combat shall be mild, inoffensive, correct—this passes all the limits of authorized foolishness."

Now, this is precisely the kind of duel which took place on Friday in the Bois de Verrières, near Paris, between M. Henri Rochefort and Commander Fournier, the author of the famous Tonkin treaty which the Chinese have been falsifying. M. Fournier wrote a letter to the *Journal des Débats* relative to the remarks of the newspapers on this treaty, and Rochefort criticised this letter smartly and cruelly in *L'Intransigeant*. The commander demanded explanations; M. Rochefort refused, and a meeting was arranged. The adversaries fought with rapiers, and wounded each other almost simultaneously. M. Rochefort's wound was in the neck, the commander's between the ribs. The combat was then stopped by the seconds and the adversaries shook hands. M. Rochefort saying to commander Fournier, "It is neither the man nor the naval officer that I attacked in your person, but only the functionary of M. Ferry. In French politics, as in French journalism, lethal weapons have to be recognized as the auxiliaries of the tribune and of the pen. Even Gambetta was obliged to fight a duel; and now, more than ever, a duel has come to be the almost obligatory termination of literary and political polemics.

**

There have been two important changes in the drug business within the past few years. In the first place, the scope of the drug store has been enlarged. In old times the term "drug store" indicated an establishment where simply drugs were kept. Now you can go to many drug stores and purchase cigars, tobacco, canes, umbrellas, tea, coffee, stationery, confectionery and many kinds of fancy articles. Some say that druggists have been forced into selling these goods on account of the competition they have had to contend against in the sale of patent medicines by dry goods establishments and book stores, and because some of their own number sell the patent, or proprietary, medicines below the regular market price. There is much truth in this statement, but I think there is another reason to account for the practice, and that is the increased rate of rent. In former times the item of rent was not so great as it is now, and the druggist could make a good living by confining himself to drugs proper. Now the expense for rent is a matter for serious financial consideration. It is true that the business yields a large percentage of profit, but the total sales are comparatively small. At one time, when the calling was confined to its legitimate sphere, the profit was fifty per cent. Now the average rate of profit is probably twenty-five or thirty per cent.—*St. Nicholas for November.*

**

A letter from Boulogne to the London *Times* says: The inhabitants of the small towns and outlying districts in the Ariège and Aude departments, bordering on the Spanish frontier, have for some time past been the prey of a man named Campilla, who has destroyed life and property on numerous occasions. He has hitherto baffled every attempt made to secure him by the gendarmerie and bands of armed peasants. Not a day passes but some fresh ravages take place. The brigand is most daring, and is reported to be a good marksman. He has stated that he carries sixty cartridges, which he will make use of against his assailants, reserving the

last for himself when flight would be useless. While the population of Ax were absent from their town recently looking for him, Campilla proceeded to affix a notice on the Post-office, which is situated opposite the gendarmerie station, stating that he would burn the place. Shortly afterward destructive fires broke out simultaneously in several houses on the market square, which were burned down. The diligence carrying the mail that night had a narrow escape. He attempted to stop the horses, but the driver had the presence of mind to whip them up and so eluded the assailant.

**

A question that is being seriously discussed in England is: "Should women ride like men?" The *London Lancet* replies as follows: "Perhaps it would be well to leave the determination of the question to those whom it principally concerns. We fancy they have no wish to change the custom. As a matter of fact, although it may not appear to be the case, the seat which a woman enjoys on a side saddle is fully as secure, and not nearly as irksome, as that which a man has to maintain, unless he simply balances himself, and does not grip the side of his horse either with the knee or the side of the leg. It is curious to note the different ways in which the legs of men who pass much time in the saddle are affected. Riding with a straight leg and long stirrup almost invariably produces what are popularly called knocked-knees. Nearly all the mounted soldiers of the British army suffer from this deformity, and any one who takes the trouble to notice the men of the Life Guard and Blues walking, may satisfy himself. On the other hand, riding with a short stirrup produces bowed legs. Jockeys, grooms and most hunting men who ride frequently, are more or less bow-legged. The long stirrup rider grips his horse with the knee, while the short stirrup rider grips him with the inner side of the leg below the knee. The difference of action explains the difference of result. No deformity necessarily follows the use of the side saddle if the precaution be taken with growing girls to change sides on alternate days, riding on the left side one day and the right on the next. The purpose of this change is to counteract the tendency to lean over to the side opposite that on which the leg is swung."

**

A company in New Jersey is making paper counterpanes and pillow shams. Number one manilla paper is used, two large sheets being held together by small twine at intervals of three or four inches, gummed so as to stick the sheets together where the twine lies. The twine strengthens the paper. The margin of the counterpane has a hem, in which is more of the twine to keep it from tearing. Beautiful designs are printed on the upper surface of the counterpane and pillow-shams, which make a very neat appearance. When they become wrinkled they can be made smooth by hot flat-irons. They retail at 75 cents a set. The counterpane can be left on the bed when it is occupied if so desired, and in cold weather it will be found a very neat and warm article of bed-clothing, since the paper will prevent the escape of heat about as well as a woolen blanket.

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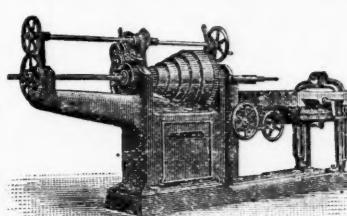
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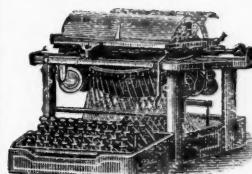
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Office, No. 409 CHESTNUT ST.
INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
ASSETS, \$14,583,444.83.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice President.
ASA S. WING, Vice-President, and Actuary.
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager Insurance Dep't.
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:
Sam'l. R. Shipley, Phila. Israel Morris, Phila.
T. Wistar Brown, Phila. Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.
Richard Cadbury, Phila. Wm. Gummere, Phila.
Henry Haines, Phila. Frederic Collins, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, Phila. Philip C. Garrett, Phila.
Richard Wood, Phila. Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.
William Hacker, Phila. J. M. Albertson, Norristown.
Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia

THE GIRARD Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.
Incorporated 1836. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.
Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KUNKEL & GRIFFITHS,

(Successors to WALDO M. CLAFLIN.)

MAKERS OF SHOES AS SUGGESTED BY PROF. MEYER.

Nos. 11 and 13 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



Over 10,000 in use.
Working without boiler, steam, coal, ashes or attendance.

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To New York SHORTEST AND QUICKEST.

Philadelphia and Reading R.R.
MAY 11th, 1884.
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THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

A TWO-HOUR TRAIN BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.

Double Track, Perfect Equipment, Prompt and Reliable Movement.

New York, Trenton and the East, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 (Fast Express) A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 7.20 midnight, and for Trenton only 9.00 P. M.

Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30, 11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8.30 A. M., 1.15 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 7.20 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 7.20, midnight.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 7.20, midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.56 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars on midnight trains, to and from New York.

†Sleeping car open 10.30 P. M. to 7.00 A. M.

DEPOT, THIRD AND BERKS STREETS.

New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.30, 10.30, 12.00 P. M.

Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.

?Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Ticket Offices: 624, 836 and 1351 Chestnut Street, and at the Depots.

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The Shenandoah Valley, its continuous physical beauty and scenes of historic interest.

The wonderful Caverns of Luray; the Natural Bridge of Virginia; the noted Virginia Springs; the Warm Springs of North Carolina, and the unrivaled scenery of Western North Carolina; Asheville and the French Broad; the charming resorts of East Tennessee; the renowned winter tourist points of South Georgia and Florida; with a reorganized and recreated hotel service en route:

THE LURAY INN, THE NATURAL BRIDGE HOTEL, THE HOTEL ROANOKE, ETC., assuring a personal comfort hitherto unattained in a Southern traveller's progress. In due season, Excursion Rates, Tickets and arrangements to all the wonderful resorts along the line will be perfected, adapted to the tastes and means of all classes of Summer Tourists.

For Tickets, Time-Cards, Guide-Books, Sleeping-Car Reservations, and all information, inquire at all Pennsylvania Railroad or other leading Railway Ticket Offices, North and East, or at the Eastern Offices of this line: -104 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.; 200 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.; 301 Broadway, NEW YORK; 838 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA; 157 West Baltimore Street, and Western Maryland Railroad, BALTIMORE; Cumberland Valley Railroad, HARRISBURG, PA.; Shenandoah Valley Railroad, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

A. POPE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent,
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